

LATEST

The Brighton free radio station COASTAL INDEPENDENT RADIO broadcast on August Bank Holiday Monday, from 8.00 until 11.00 p.m. with their new 20 watt transmitter, on a frequency of 97.0 MHz VHF/FM. DJs were Tony Miles, Pete James and Roger Carlin. All types of music were featured and there was a special Bank Holiday competition, with a £5 record token as the prize. The station will continue with regular broadcasts, each Sunday, between 8 and 11 p.m. Their address is: Coastal Independent Radio, P.O. Box 110, Orpington, Kent.

FRJ ADVERTS. Free Radio Journal will soon be having regular advertisements on at least two free radio stations! Radio East Coast Commercial (now on a new channel of 11578kHz, every Saturday), will be advertising FRJ each week, and Radio Boston (Finland's most popular free radio station), will be doing the same on their occasional broadcasts! Thanks a lot to Norman Nelson of East Coast Commercial and Jerry Dayton of Radio Boston for allowing us to spread the word about FRJ! If these adverts are successful, we hope to have regular spots on many other free radio stations, so keep your ears on the short wave bands on Sunday mornings, and you'll soon be hearing all about FRJ!

LANDBASED FREE RADIO POPULARITY POLL. In FRJ 3 (May & June 1980), we gave details of the Free Airwaves / Free Radio Waves LBP poll. Well, the results have now been announced, and appear below in shortened form:

BEST STATION: 1) European Music Radio, 140pts. 2) Thameside Radio, 90pts. 3) Radio Zodiac International, 50pts. 4) Radio Impact, 30pts. 5) Radio Zenith, ABC Radio and Radio Jackie, all with 25pts.

BEST PROGRAMMES: 1) European Music Radio, 120pts. 2) Thameside Radio, 90pts. 3) Radio Zodiac International, 50pts. 4) Radio Jackie, 35pts. 5) Radio Impact and Radio Free London, both with 30pts.

BEST QSL CARD: 1) Radio Zodiac International, 65pts. 2) Radio Impact and Empire Radio, both with 50pts. 4) Bluesky Airways, 35pts. 5) Radio Viking, Time Radio and Radio Black Fox, all with 25pts.

WORST STATION: 1) Radio Enoch, 75pts. 2) Radio Caroline SW, 55pts. 3) F.R.B.C., 30pts. 4) Radio Utopia*, 20pts. 5) Radio Free London and Kilkenny Community, both with 15pts.

BEST LBP PERSONALITY: 1) Dave Small (Jackie), 45pts. 2) Roger Tate (Liberty & EMR) and Barry Stephens (EMR), both with 35pts. 4) Dave Birdman (Thameside), 30pts. 5) Bruce Wayne (Zenith), Roger Vosene (Zodiac) and Jeff Stewart/TW (Impact), all with 25pts.

Three points were awarded for a first choice, two for a second, and one for a third. The results were then rounded up to the nearest 5pts. For all the full results, send a cheque or postal order for 25p and a large sae to P.O. Box 319, Edenbridge, Kent, and ask for issue no. 5 of Free Airwaves magazine. *Radio Utopia voted worst station by some people because they don't bother to answer letters!

WEALD VALLEY BROADCASTING had a really tough time in court, following their raid early in the year. Two people were fined £300 plus £40 costs each, and a third was fined £200 plus £40 costs. They did get some of their gear back, although not their transmitter of course. It remains to be seen whether WVB return, write for details to 36 Lime Tree Walk, Sevenoaks, Kent.

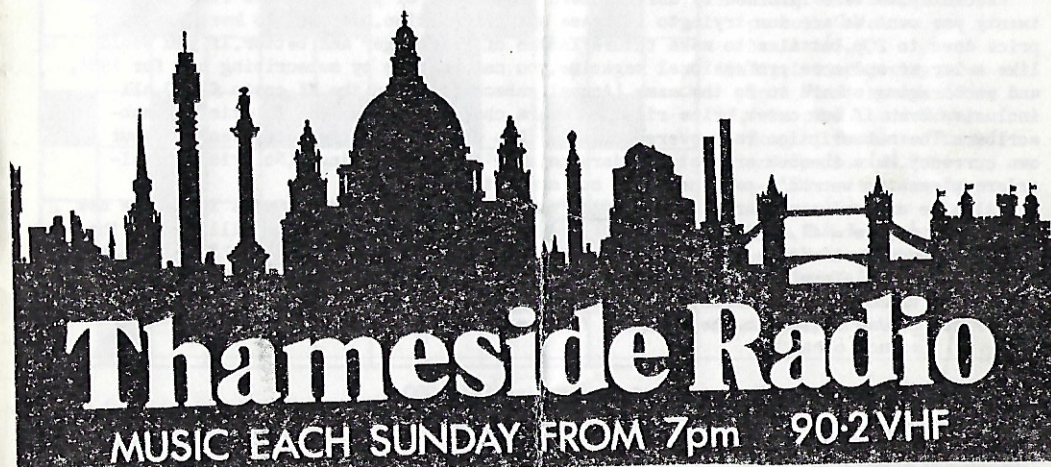
RADIO TELSTAR SOUTH were also in court following their January 27th raid. Both the main DJs, Kid Johnson and Horace Cracksman got fines of £150. All the RTS gear was kept by the authorities. Several members of **RADIO FREE LONDON** were in court, following a raid on the same day as RTS. RFL lost all their gear, and were ordered to pay a total of £315 in fines and costs. Two members of **ABC RADIO**'s medium wave crew were in court, following a raid in March. One was fined £100 + £25 costs, and the other £50 + £25 costs. **RADIO FREE BIRMINGHAM** completes the bad news for this issue, by being yet another free radio station to appear in court. In January, they were raided, and lost equipment worth over £150. At their recent court case, one person was fined £250 + £75 costs. He was also ordered to pay £25 towards his own legal-aid fees. Well, the news really does seem rather gloomy at the moment, with so many stations appearing in court. Let's hope some brighter news emerges before our next issue - the return of Radio Caroline, perhaps! Anyway, that's it for now, don't forget our next issue is another large-size one, out in early/mid November.

FREE RADIO JOURNAL

20p



PRINTED IN ENGLAND



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7, Holly Park Road,
London,
W7 1LA.

SEP & OCT 1980
Issue no 5

EDITORIAL

Welcome to issue no.5 of Free Radio Journal,I'm sure you will agree that it's our best so far.Sorry about the slightly late appearance of this issue,this was due to me being on holiday.Due to the number of excellent contributions received lately,this is a larger-than-usual FRJ,16 pages of news and features.Thanks a lot to Alistair McNeil and Bengt Ahlqvist for your articles.....Keep 'em coming!

Unfortunately,due to various reasons,we have decided not to go ahead with the Free Radio Yearbook,but we hope to publish one next year when we are better organized.To make up for this,FRJ 6 will be another large issue - at least 16 pages for 20p + sae (or 2IRCs).

As always,we are grateful to receive any news,articles or press-cuttings.When sending photo-copies of cuttings,please give us some idea of how much it cost you,so we can refund you the cost of copying.We are also interested in receiving copies of other Free Radio publications.If you publish a magazine,how about sending us a copy of each issue,in return for a copy of each FRJ.

Recently,we were informed by our printers that costs of printing have risen by about twenty per cent.We are now trying to increase our circulation,not only to keep the cover price down to 20p,but also to make future issues of FRJ bigger and better.If you would like a larger and more professional magazine,you can help us by subscribing now for 1981, and encouraging others to do the same.(Annual subscription in the UK costs £2.00 all inclusive,Even if our cover price rises,no extra charge will be made to existing subscribers.The subscription rate overseas is 12 IRCs or £3.00,or the equivalent in your own currency.Make cheques or postal orders payable to "Steven King" (No Irish postal-orders please,as we can't pay them into our account.)

Also,we are reducing our rates for display advertisements as from next issue.The new rates are: $\frac{1}{4}$ page = £1, $\frac{1}{2}$ page = £1.75, whole page = £2.50. Small ads will remain the same,ten words free with a charge of 2p for each additional word.FRJ 3 and FRJ 4 are still available at 20p + sae each (or 2IRCs each),but no copies of issues 1 and 2 remain.The address,as usual,for all correspondence is FRJ,7 Holly Park Road,London W7 1LA.Well that's it for the editorial,now to the news and features.....

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Sales Dept

After much careful thought and consideration,we have decided to close down the FRJ Sales Department. This is mainly due to it being very time consuming,resulting in the actual magazine itself coming out late.Orders already received will be despatched as soon as possible,but no further orders will be accepted.Most orders have already been sent out, but if you have not yet received your goods,write with details and we'll make sure you get them very soon.It is hoped that once our organization is better,the Sales Dept will be re-opened,but for the time being it is not in operation.We will however be making special offers from time to time,so keep reading.In the meantime,I suggest you send a stamped,self-addressed envelope to any or each of the following:

East Anglian Productions,Studio House,21 Walton Road,Frinton on Sea,Essex,CO13 0AA.

Dolfijn Documentaries,13 Bowmans Road,Dartford,Kent,DA1 3QP.

Invicta Promotions,7 Crossbeck Way,Ormesby,Middlesborough,Cleveland.

Pirate Radio Listeners' Club,147 Mackie Avenue,Brighton,Sussex,BN1 8SE.

..SMALL ADS.....SMALL ADS.....SMALL ADS.....SMALL ADS.....SMALL ADS.....SMALL ADS.....SMALL

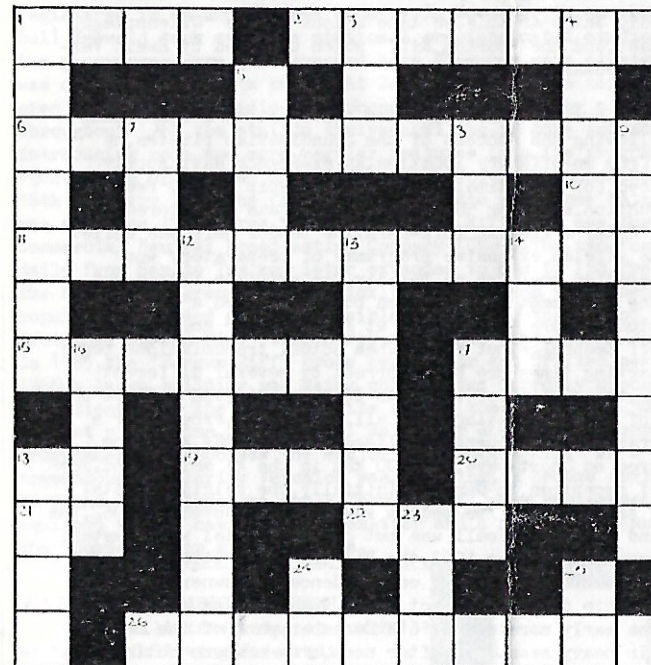
WANTED BY FRJ EDITOR.....Offshore Radio recordings,Cassette only.Especially wanted are tapes of STEVE KING on R.N.I. and EMPEROR ROSKO on Caroline (no BBC or Luxembourg tapes,please!).Also cassette tapes of the American DJ WOLFMAN JACK on any U.S. station. Write first with details to FRJ,7 Holly Park Road,Hanwell,London,W7 1LA.

FRJ READERS IN LONDON PLEASE NOTE: UPTOWN RADIO WILL BE BACK ON AIR SOON !!!!!

RADIO BRIEF MAGAZINE,Issue 18 out now, costs 40p + sae from RB,8 Skardu Road, Cricklewood,London,NW2 3ER.

PRESS-CUTTINGS on free-radio for sale:
"OBSERVER" 6-7-80. (General info.)
"SUN" 6-8-80. (General info + photos.)
"DEMOCRAT" March '80. (Radio Jackie info + photos.) 20p each + large sae,or all 3 for 50p + large sae.Cheques/POs payable "Steven King".Send orders to FRJ address.

OFFSHORE RADIO CROSSWORD.



CLUES ACROSS.

- 1.First station to broadcast from the "Mi Amigo" (then called the "Bon Jour").(4).
- 2.Offshore station which gave its name to a Short-Wave landbased pirate.(7).
- 6.Red Sands was the home of Tom Pepper's station.(5,7).
- 10.Mark Rom-- was on Big L.(2).
- 11.Along with Debbie,he was on both Caroline and Atlantis.(5,7).
- 15.Big L disc-jockey,now into Video shows! (7).
- 17.John of R.Scotland,or Doug of Caroline North and South. (4).
- 18.--m,Edwards,Anderson or Hardy. (2).
- 19.What R.N.I. became. (4).
- 20.--- Reklame,advertising agents of Danmarks Commercial Radio. (4).
- 21.Ian Dam-- was on Wonderful Radio London. (2).

22.V.O.O. is one,this is another. (3).

26.R.N.I. disc-jockey,now on Radio Luxembourg.(4,6).

CLUES DOWN.

- 1.Dutch side of R.N.I. (7).
- 3.Mr.Schipper of Radio Mi Amigo. (3).
- 4.The tug which tried to pull the "Mi Amigo" off Frinton in 1966. (5).
- 5.Adrian of Radio City and later of Capital in London. (4).
- 7.Simon was on Radio Caroline in the very early days. (3).
- 8.Unwell completes Graham G's name! (3).
- 9.Ian was on R.N.I.,Brian was on Caroline. (8).
- 12.First lady of the sea. (8).
- 13.See 14 down.
- 14.(and 13 down),Boss man at the Voice of Peace.(3,6).
- 16.Parent Company of 12 down. (4).
- 17.Mr.Manders,who tried to tow the Mebo II away! (4).
- 18.Blackburn,Prince or Allan. (4).
- 23.Caroline,Three --- Nine! (3).
- 24.Initials shared by two R.N.I.DJs,one of whom started off the final hour.(2).
- 25.Haike -- Bois of Radio Mi Amigo. (2).

This issue's FRJ competition takes the form of a Crossword.Fill in the answers to the clues above,and send the completed Crossword to us.If you don't want to spoil your magazine by cutting it out,just write down the answers and send them in.The first all-correct entry will win a Radio Caroline badge and car-sticker for the sender!Send your entry to: FRJ,7 HOLLY PARK ROAD,HANWELL,LONDON,W7 1LA.

THE RADIO SHIPS PART TWO

In this second part of our Radio Ships article, we take a look at the "Uilenspiegel", from which Radio Antwerpen broadcast, and the "Borkum Riff" which was used by Radio Veronica and the Commercial Neutral Broadcasting Company.

"Uilenspiegel". Georges de Caluwe, an Antwerp radio engineer had operated a commercial radio station in the 1920s, and following the success of the Scandinavian pirates, he decided to resurrect his station from an offshore location. An ex-French Navy supply vessel the "Crocodile" was purchased for an estimated £40,000. The ship was 70 feet in length and was of concrete construction, weighing 585 tons. The ship was registered in Panama, and renamed "Uilenspiegel" after a Flemish folk-hero. The tender ship was called "Nelle" after the legendary hero's wife. An extensive programme of preparatory work followed, before the new offshore station could go on the air. The ship was fitted out for broadcasting in Antwerp, and the equipment installed on board included a 10 kW transmitter. The Radio Antwerpen studios were constructed at Edegem. After some initial trouble, the radio ship anchored off Zeebrugge, but as to when actual transmissions began, no-one knows for sure, as three starting times are held correct by several different sources: 2.25 on 12th October 1962, the evening of the 14th October 1962, and 2.25 pm on 15th October 1962. The programmes of the new station were all in Flemish, except for a daily half-hour French music programme. The frequency utilised was 1492 kHz, and from time to time, programmes were relayed on Short Wave, on 7600 kHz in the 41 metre-band. The station was rewarded by reports of reception in Canada! Initially, the Belgian coastal towns suffered interference along the whole of the medium wave band. In November 1962, the aerial blew down during a storm, and a distress call was put out. The aerial was, however, repaired and the broadcast continued. In December 1962, the Belgian authorities passed their own Marine Broadcasting Offences Act. By strange co-incidence, the owner of Radio Antwerpen, Georges de Caluwe died within days of the Act being passed, after a major operation on 13th December. During the early morning of 16th December, part of the ship was flooded, and the hull was damaged in heavy seas. Soon after noon, crew members noticed that the radio ship "Uilenspiegel" was drifting. A passing ferry contacted Ostend Radio, and soon the Zeebrugge lifeboat was speeding across the water towards the stricken pirate-ship. The lifeboat was assisted in its rescue bid by the tug Burgemeester Vandamme. A second tug arrived on the scene, and six of the radio crew were taken off safely. One of the lifeboat crew was trapped between the two vessels during the rescue, and he later died as a result of his injuries. One of the tugs towed the "Uilenspiegel" towards Flushing. There were still four crew members on the ship, and the lifeboat made another unsuccessful attempt to get the men off, one mile from Knocke. The lifeboat had to return to port with engine trouble and the tug continued towards Flushing. The tow-rope broke shortly after the remaining crew had been taken off. The "Uilenspiegel" ran aground at Cadzand, in a position just a few yards inside the Dutch border. It gradually sank into the sand. In 1971, the "Uilenspiegel" met a sad end. After much discussion, the authorities decided that it was a hazard to mariners and the radio ship was blown up.

"Borkum Riff". In October 1959, three businessmen discussed the idea of starting an offshore broadcasting station. Mr Oswald, Mr Lewin and Mr Sloodman formed a company called VRON (Vrije Radio Omroep Nederland), and they registered it in Lichtenstein. On 16th December, the first ever test broadcast was heard. It later came to light that this transmission was from one of the owners' offices in Amsterdam. The ship to be used for broadcasting was located in Emden, West Germany, the "Borkum Riff", an ex-German lightship. After a lot of problems involving the ship's flag and transmitter components, the "Borkum Riff" left Emden on the Wednesday after Easter 1960, towed seaward by an English tug, "Guardsman". The new station was to be called Radio Veronica, derived from the letters VRON. On the Thursday, tests were carried out on 185 metres 1620kHz with 1 kW output. A small fishing boat took programme tapes and supplies out in the early days, but when the fisherman experienced difficulties with the Dutch authorities, a light aircraft was used to drop the tapes. The new pirate met with a blaze of early publicity in the Dutch press, largely due to the many reports of interference. When the regular programming started for the first time on 6th May 1960, the Dutch PIT started jamming Veronica with a transmitter located at Nordeich. Radio Veronica moved to 182 metres 1640kHz, but this increased interference and was not audible on most

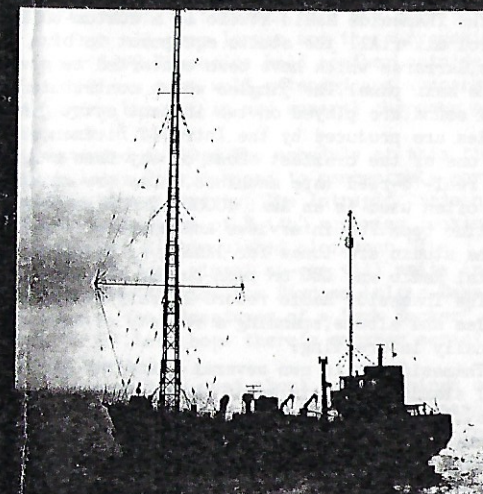
receivers, as this channel is not really medium-wave, but in the Marine Band. Broadcasts stopped on 13th May 1960, and when the station returned two days later, it was on 192 metres 1562kHz. In June, Panama withdrew its flag from the "Borkum Riff" which was registered in an undisclosed country. In November, three shareholders, Dirk, Jaap and Bull Verweij took over the station. A pre-fabricated studio was set up at Zeedijk, the programmes were all recorded here. Finances were stretched and a proper studio was outside Veronica's budget. At Zeedijk, shows were taped on a tape-recorder on the kitchen table, and the radio-microphone was suspended by a piece of string from the ceiling. Throughout 1961, the station thrived; pulling in more and more advertising revenue, and introducing more and more regular features into its programme schedule. At the start of 1962, a team of English disc-jockeys arrived on a tender to the "Borkum Riff". At 5am on 16th February 1962, the first offshore radio programme intended for an English audience was aired on 192 metres from the "Borkum Riff". The new English station was called the Commercial Neutral Broadcasting Company (CNBC). The programmes from CNBC were aired daily from 5am to 7am, and later expanded to 8am to 1pm. The CNBC didn't last for long - the English programmes were quickly dropped from the schedule because Veronica was so popular and needed maximum possible airtime. At the end of 1964, the first live programmes from the "Borkum Riff" were aired and a new feature, the Veronica Top 40 was introduced. In 1965, the "Borkum Riff" broke her anchor and drifted, nearly running aground. Also in 1965, a large building was being constructed directly opposite the Veronica studios. The vibrations from the building site caused the records to jump and so all recording was done at night time for a while! Half-hour shows were dropped in favour of two-hour programmes, and 1966 saw the end of the "Borkum Riff" as a pirate radio ship. With the tremendous popularity Veronica was enjoying, it became obvious that a new ship had to be found to replace the small "Borkum Riff". The replacement ship, the "Nordeney" was equipped with a new 10 kW transmitter and a much better antenna system. We will look at the "Nordeney" in a later issue.

WANTED - FREE RADIO MAGAZINES.

I am still interested in purchasing the following free radio publications. Please write with full details, stating issue, price etc. to Steven King at FRJ. Thanks to Mike Cottey, Kyp Koumi, Peter Agate and others for helping.

- Free Radio Waves, issues 1-9.
- Radio Brief, 1-5, 7, 8 & 10.
- Soundwaves, issue 3.
- Alternative Voice, all except 7.
- Monitor, issues 1-5.
- Free Radio Focus, all except 18.
- Newscaster, any issues.
- Radio Review, any issues.
- Living Free Radio Mag, all except 4.
- Radio Report, any issues.
- Sounds Alternative, all except 4 & 8.
- FRC-Ireland Newsletter, any issues.
- FRS News, issues 1-13.
- Free Radio Flyer, issues 1-3.
- Radio Viking Mag, all except no. 3.
- Air Magazine, any except nos. 6 & 7.

plus any issues of the following:-
 Mi Amigo and Caroline Bulletin,
 Script, Wavelength, Radio Guide, Off-shore mag, Free Radio Magazine,
 Radio Visie, Offshore Echoes, Radio File and Radio News. Please write if you have any other old free-radio mags or cuttings, to me, Steven King, at the usual FRJ address. Thanks!



WARNING

Under the 1967 Marine Offences Act it is illegal to listen to, advertise for, or support in any way, the pirate radio ship Mi Amigo which broadcasts 'live' from the international waters of the North Sea love, peace, and good music.

319 metres (963kHz) M.W.
RADIO CAROLINE

Thameside Radio

In mid 1977, a free-radio station called London Music Radio closed down for the last time. The station had been broadcasting to South East London for some time, and the closure left the LMR staff able to concentrate on other projects. Among the LMR members were Bob Edwards and Tony Lloyd who together decided to start a music station to transmit every Sunday evening. The name Thameside was chosen because it reflected the primary reception area. Another major decision to be made was the time and length of the broadcasts. After much careful thought, it was decided that 7pm to 8pm was the best time, because there was nothing of interest to young Londoners on the air at this time. The music policy, it was decided, should be fairly loose, incorporating chart singles, contemporary album music and a few oldies. This relaxed programming contributed to the wide popularity the station earned right from the start.

By November 1977, the Thameside studio, transmitters and aeriels were complete and the new station was all ready to commence regular transmissions to North West London. It was on Sunday 27th November 1977, that Thameside Radio took to the air for the very first time, with a one-hour test transmission from 7 to 8pm. This consisted of music interspersed with pre-recorded announcements urging listeners to write in with reports of reception. The following Sunday, another test broadcast was made and on Sunday 11th December 1977, the Bob Edwards show on Thameside Radio was aired for the first time on 90.2 MHz VHF FM.

In the early days, all programmes were of one hours duration, and were always pre-recorded. The show was presented by Bob Edwards, and Tony Lloyd presented the Thameside Radio Music News. Nowadays, broadcasts are three hours long and are often live from houses of listeners and other outside-broadcast locations.

The Thameside Radio studio is a custom-built affair, based on a 12 channel, slider-control mixer. All the studio equipment is of a high standard: There are three record decks, Garrards which have been converted to give an instant start, controlled by switches on the main panel. The jingles which contribute to Thameside's highly original and professional sound, are played on two instant start jingle machines. The majority of the station jingles are produced by the Intrepid Birdman, who can be heard these days from 9pm to 10pm with one of the craziest shows on any free-radio station. The studio also has no less than four reel-to-reel tape machines. These are mainly used for production work, and the one most often used is an Akai 4000DS. The Disc Jockey uses a Lafayette microphone on a multi-position boom. For interviews and news reports, a Shure 588SB microphone is also used. Also in the studio are tones for lining up equipment, feeds of BBC Radios 1, 2, 3, 4, Radio London, Capital Radio and LBC on push-button selectors, and Dolby equipment.

The Thameside Radio record library is an extensive collection of many hundreds of singles and albums, spanning a variety of musical tastes so the programmes are always musically interesting.

Thameside Radio own several identical VHF transmitters, all built to a very high technical standard. This is so if the station is raided, it can return to the air the following Sunday. In fact, Thameside has been on the air every single Sunday since their very first transmission. The transmitters have a completely solid-state design, with eight transistors and nine integrated circuits, assembled on three specially designed printed circuit boards. Each transmitter has an output of around 50 Watts, fed into an aerial employing slant-polarization.

Right from the start, Thameside realised that the station was theirs only up to a point, and ultimately it was the listeners' station. When someone complained about DJs talking over the ends of records, Bob Edwards stopped doing it. Also, from the early days, the degree of listener participation was great: there were write-in competitions, every week a listener was phoned up during the Bob Edwards show, and comments and criticisms were always noted and acted upon.

In early 1978, a new dimension was added to Thameside Radio, in the shape of the Birdman. The Birdman produces and records most of the Thameside jingles at home, and he writes them with the help of the Ladybird. The jingles include various explosions, spine-

THAMESIDE RADIO, No.1 GROSVENOR PARADE, LONDON W.5.



chilling screams, and the entire BBC sound-effects library!

While the write in competition was being set, at 7.20pm on Sunday 5th November 1978, Thameside Radio was raided. All the on-site transmitting equipment was removed from the secret broadcasting location, but luckily none of the station personnel were apprehended. The station was able to return to the air the very next week with a new transmitter.

At Christmas 1978, Thameside Radio embarked upon a very ambitious series of broadcasts. They were on the air for eight consecutive nights, from Christmas Day to New Years Day, with a one-hour show each night from 7 to 8pm on 90.2 FM. All went well: the station wasn't raided and it gained many new listeners by being on the air every day of the week.

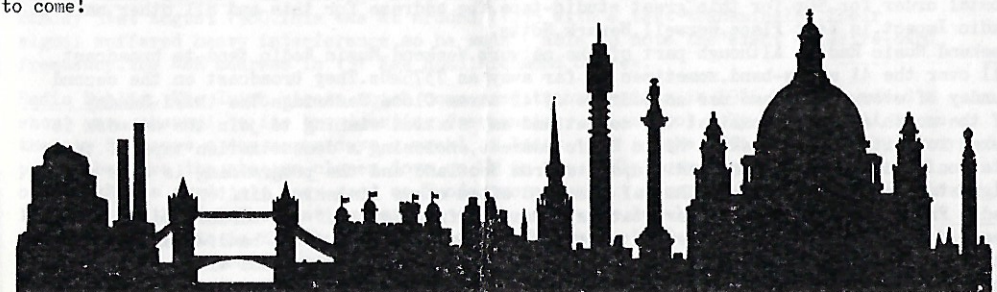
1979 was a very good year for Thameside Radio, and the major events began very early in the year. In January 1979, the Radio Caroline pirate ship was reported to be sinking. The offshore station had been off the air since a major generator failure the previous October. In January, when the news of the possible sinking came to light, Thameside Radio beat their established rivals with a world exclusive: Bob Edwards getting the true story in an interview with Radio Caroline DJ Roger Matthews.

Later on in the year, Thameside staged an open-air outside broadcast in Hyde Park, which was attended by many listeners. This was achieved by using a low-power 'link' transmitter, which was picked up and re-broadcast with higher power from a secret location nearby.

Throughout 1979, Thameside went from strength to strength, becoming more and more popular. People were writing in praising the station from all over London and the surrounding area. To celebrate their second birthday in December 1979, Thameside held another outside broadcast, this time from a hall in Ealing. This event was very well-attended and successful. The evening ended with a gigantic birthday cake being brought in and several choruses of "Happy Birthday Thameside" being sung by all present.

At about this time, broadcasting hours were extended to 10pm. The schedule at this time was 7pm Bob Edwards, 9pm Tony Lloyd, 10pm Closedown. Later, Tony decided to concentrate more on the technical side of things and his 9-10pm slot was filled by "The Intrepid Birdman Show". The show includes all sorts of crazy items: "A Question of Faith" a series looking at moral values and so on through the eyes of imaginary distinguished clergymen, "The Intrepid Birdman Super Quiz" - (so mind-bogglingly hard that almost no-one will write in!), and many more. Apart from doing programmes and producing jingles, the Birdman (alias Dave), has produced two excellent serials: "The Nasty Saga - the Adventures of a Punk Rocker", and "Norman Normal - the Most Boring Man in the World". Lets hope there's another serial on the way, because they really do make compulsive listening.

Well that's about it as far as Thameside are concerned, it just about brings things up to date. The only other thing is that there's a news show now, from 8.30 to 9pm, with Sarah and Alex, with news, reviews and information. Anyway, we hope to hear Thameside for many years to come!



In our next issue, there will be a special feature on S.W. London station Radio Jackie.

NEWS from the NETWORKS ...

6235 Network..... This Short Wave network is still going strong, but in a somewhat new form. Associated British Contemporary Radio (ABC International), have temporarily closed down, and it is not clear whether they will return to the short wave bands. (See item in the medium-wave news section.) Radio Zenith have also closed down for the time being, and it remains to be seen whether they will be back. We are told that Bruce Wayne hopes to get the station back on the air in the Summer of 1981. This left the network in rather a poor state, but new stations were soon found to fill the gaps. The network now continues with the following line-up.....

Empire Radio. Empire will be replacing ABC on the first Sunday of every month. Programmes will be aired from 9am to 12 noon GMT, and will go out on both 6235kHz in the 48 metre-band, and 7325kHz in the 41 metre-band. Empire first broadcast on 6200kHz from May 1978 until December 1979 when regular transmissions were suspended. Occasional broadcasts have been made since then, but their incorporation into the network is their first return to a regular schedule. Empire shows usually include a mixture of music and comedy and their mailing address is Kent Place, Norwell, Newark, Nottinghamshire.

Radio Freedom. Radio Freedom will be replacing Radio Zenith and can be heard every second Sunday. The first network programmes from Freedom will be on October 12th from 10am until 12 noon GMT. Radio Freedom is run by Keith Kent, and has been active in the past on both 48 and 41 metres. For the time being, they will only be on 6235kHz, but tests should be made fairly soon on 41 metres before a regular relay service starts on 7325kHz. Freedom also use the Kent Place, Norwell, Newark, Notts. address.

European Music Radio. EMR, one of the most established of all the UK free-radio stations, is now stronger than ever on the third Sunday of every month. Programmes are in several European languages, and go out on both 6235 and 7325kHz, from 8 to 11am GMT. There was no Free Radio Spot in September, but the DX-Programme was extended. A documentary Cassette of "The History of EMR" is now available from the station for £3 inside the UK or £3.25 for overseas listeners. This tape is a collector's item, recorded in Dolby Stereo and is of the highest studio quality. Payment should be by blank Postal Order or International Money Order; as the promo says... "A little piece of EMR can now be in your hand." Send orders for this 90 minute tape and all other correspondence to EMR, Kent Place, Norwell, Newark, Notts.

Radio Zodiac. Zodiac completes the 6235 network, operating on the fourth Sunday of the month. Transmissions will be on both 6235 and 7325kHz, commencing at 9am and closing down at 12 noon GMT. Zodiac is another established short wave broadcaster and we hope they are around for a few years to come. Zodiac are the only network station with their own mailing address: Radio Zodiac, 13 The Chase, Crawley, Sussex, England.

7340 Network..... This network is still in its early stages and far from complete. At the moment, three stations are involved, two from Scotland and one from England. There are many problems involved in operating on the 41 metre-band only, because many Dutch and German free-radio stations operate irregularly on this band, causing severe interference. The current line-up on the 7340 network is.....

Radio Impact. One of the best Short Wave broadcasters of recent years. Impact can be heard on the first Sunday of every month for two hours. The programmes feature Jeff Stewart and T.W. who co-present some of the most amazing shows you're ever likely to hear! They have also produced the 7340 showtape - featuring the Radio Impact DJs in Dolby Stereo, and also starring the Impact jingles! So if normal reception is difficult, send a blank cheque or postal order for 50p for this great studio-tape. The address for this and all other mail to Radio Impact, is Kent Place, Norwell, Newark, Notts.

Weekend Music Radio. Although part of the network, Weekend Music Radio tend to broadcast all over the 41 metre-band, sometimes as far away as 7375kHz. They broadcast on the second Sunday of every month and use an address of 42 Arran Close, Cambridge. The third Sunday of the month slot is vacant at the moment, and any station wishing to join the network is asked to write to the Weekend Music Radio address, enclosing a demonstration tape of their station sound. Weekend Music Radio operate from Scotland and the programming is of a very high standard, although the technical standard often makes listening difficult.

Radio Free City. This is another station operating from North of the border, and it can be heard on the fourth Sunday of every month on 7340kHz in the 41 metre-band. We have never actually heard RFC ourselves, but the signal is reportedly not very good with very very low modulation. The address for Radio Free City is 17 Glendevon Road, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Both networks operate a co-operation system, whereby if one station is raided, one of the other network stations loans them the gear required to get back on the air.

OTHER S.W.

Radio Caroline SW. RCSW are very active these days, testing during the morning, nearly every Sunday. They operate all over the 6-7MHz frequencies: 6240kHz, 6595kHz, and 6835kHz. This final one will probably be the main channel in the future, as an advert in "Record Mirror" said "the 6835 Sunday morning spirit lives!" RCSW play all sorts of rock music, and also give out Caroline roadshow details and play the offshore jingles! Address is P.O. Box 1, Brandon, Suffolk.

Radio Julie International. On Sunday 5th October 1980, Radio Julie said that they may be closing down in the near future, although no reason was stated. At present, they are on every first Sunday on 6260kHz. You can write to this all-girl station at P.O. Box 110, Orpington, Kent.

Radio Krypton. Due to main DJ Kevin Kent being on holiday, Krypton's weekly shows on 6265kHz have been presented by other DJs. They were Jimmy Daniels (who does a regular monthly show anyway), and Clare Adams (who was previously on London FM station West London Radio). You can hear Krypton weekly from 12 noon to 1pm BST, and their address is 134 Eastworth Road, Chertsey, Surrey.

Radio Quadro. This West German station were received on Sunday 31st August 1980, on 6230kHz. They transmit very rarely, in German and English, and you can write for a QSL to P.O. Box 1243, Wilhelmshaven, Federal Republic of Germany.

Radio Nolan. Nolan was heard on Sunday 5th October, and many people believe they were in fact operating from within the UK. The show was on 6290kHz, from 10am to 12 noon BST. The first hour was in German, and at 11am Ronnie Nolan took over with the English show. (The German service was presented by Daniel Kaye). Address for QSLs and stickers is: P.O. Box 11, Vlagtwedde, Holland.

Britain Radio International. After originally operating on 6260kHz, BRI has now settled down to a regular schedule on 6225kHz. They broadcast twice a month on this frequency, and use the Soundwaves address: P.O. Box 110, Orpington, Kent. The programmes are broadcast with the old 'Voice of Britain' 20 watt transmitter.

Radio Gemini. Gemini is on the air very rarely these days, but the broadcasts are always of the highest quality. One such show was aired on Sunday 21st September 1980, from 10am to 11am BST. We heard them with SINPO 55555 on 6230kHz. The address for QSL cards and the extensive Ra-Gem catalogue of free-radio goods, is 10 Apsley Grange, London Road, Apsley, Hertfordshire.

WLS. Excellent station, first reported as being on 6250kHz on Sunday 31st August 1980. Since then they've been on 7340kHz a couple of times and have tested on 6230kHz. They verify reports with a QSL sheet and information sheet. Send reports to 91 Scalpy Close, Leicester, Leicestershire.

Radio 49. Well, we all know about Radio Zodiac, but the other half of the old Zodiac-49 returned to the air on Sunday 31st August 1980. The show went out on 6275kHz and the DJ was Steve Most, who announced: "This is Europe's only Short Wave rock station" We hope 49 return soon with regular programmes, as they used to be a very good station.

United Radio Europe. Jim Burrough from Bristol reports hearing the return of URE on Sunday 31st August 1980. This was at around 11.55 with a test transmission. Their signal suffered heavy interference, so he wasn't able to note the exact 48 metre-band frequency. The URE address is 131 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Radio Dublin. The Irish pirate which commenced transmissions in 1966, has now added a short wave channel to its broadcasting frequencies.....and not only that, but it is on the air 24 hours a day, seven days a week! At least that is the official story, but many people believe the station closes down on SW in the early hours some days. The signal on 6317kHz is certainly very good on Sunday mornings, but reception is often difficult later on in the day. The station is also on the air with local programmes to and from the city of Dublin in the Republic of Ireland. The channels for this are 235 metres and 253 metres in the medium-wave band, and 90.2 MHz VHF. It is probable that the Irish authorities are going to introduce legislation in October/November 1980, to prevent stations such as Radio Dublin from transmitting. You can write to Europe's only 24hr pirate station at 58 Inchicore Road, Dublin, Ireland.

SWEDISH REPORT

Hi! Here's a report about free-radio in Sweden. In this country, we don't have any commercial stations as you have in your country. We only have the Swedish state radio, which is more or less the same as your BBC, but your BBC is a lot better than our Radio Sweden! The music is mostly Swedish music and the presentation is extremely boring.

Well, we also have something called Narradio, which in English would be called local community radio. But it's just a test and when it's over they are going to talk about the result. In 15 different places all over Sweden, you can hear such a station. The programmes are made by various religious and political organisations, and other groups. In Stockholm, however, there are a couple of guys operating a music service, and these programmes have been very popular among young listeners. The Government don't like this and have decided that these organisations and every such group who play music, have to pay for the music which is played! These organisations don't have any money but it doesn't matter, they are forced to pay anyway. Radio Sweden has also been forced to pay for many years, but they get money from the license-payers, and the amount of money is less than the local stations, if you compare the range and the number of people in the reception area!

The programmes are presented with an international sound, with jingles, new records, etc., and it will be interesting to see what happens when it's over. I don't think they will be allowed to broadcast such "free radio shows" when the real broadcasts start. Let's wait and see. Narradio is transmitted on FM with a small 10 watts transmitter. You may wonder why I tell you all this, well it has to do with free-radio and it's something which could perhaps change the broadcasting culture in our country.

The free-radio activity is very low in Sweden. On FM we have a couple of stations in Stockholm and some other places, but not too many. In the capital, several FM stations have been on the air lately, such as: Radio FM, Radio Rabbit, Radio 98 (very good!), Radio Disco, Radio Angelica, etc. For the present, there are not any stations on the air as far as I know, but Radio FM might be back soon. In England, a pirate on FM can be heard for several hours, but here in Sweden all FM pirates are on the air for not more than one hour, half an hour is more common. In Helsingborg, there's a station called Radio Oresund and I think that's the only active FM station in South Sweden. This station are on the air every Saturday night around midnight, presenting a lot of soul and disco music.

Now let's go over to other wavelengths. On medium-wave, we have no pirates at all, and I don't think we have ever had any at all! But on short-wave, there were many stations on the air during the years around 1973-1976, then the activity suddenly became very low. I never understood why, but suddenly no-one was interested in operating on short-wave. I don't think it was problems with the Swedish GPO, called "Televerket", only a few stations were raided during this period, such as Radio Tiffany International and Radio Baltic International. Some people tried to stop other people listening to pirates, by burning QSLs and stickers (they even burned offshore things!) The reason was that DX-magazines writing about pirates encourages young DX-ers to listen to such "illegal radio stations" and to operate such stations themselves. So they tried to stop a pirate-page in a magazine called Eter-Aktuellt, which is published by the Swedish Federal DX-organisation, called "Sveriges DX-Forbund". They had no luck, because in a poll listeners and readers said they wanted to listen to and read about the pirates!

Well, are there any stations on the air nowadays? Yes, but not too many. The most active one is called Radio Scorpion International. This station started on 17th June 1979 and they can be heard almost once a month on the 48 metre-band. The transmitter power is around 50 watts. The antenna used is a $\frac{1}{2}$ wave dipole at a height of 5 metres. Radio Scorpion have even received a reception report from the United Kingdom, so you might try to pick the station up some Sunday morning. The programmes used to sign on at around 09.00 GMT, and at 10.00 GMT they close the transmitter. If you would like to send them a reception report, please do so, and you will receive a well-printed QSL-card and an information sheet. You can also send a record request if you would like to have a special record played. The mailing address for Radio Scorpion International is: C/o Free Radio Service, P.O. Box 41, 7700 AA Dedemsvaart, Holland.

Another station with the same address, which was often heard during 1979 and the Spring of 1980 was Radio Tornado International. I'm not 100% certain if it's a Swedish station, but according to several reports it at least seems to be from Scandinavia. Radio Tornado is off the air at present, but they will be back next year. RTI was often received in the United Kingdom, and the DJ Mark Jam can now be heard on Weekend Music

Radio, where he's doing a Swedish programme. RTI's slogan was "Disco, to Europe from Europe." Their transmitter was announced to have an output power of 200 watts. So if you're fond of disco sounds, you'd better check out Radio Tornado on the 41 metre-band next year.

There are also a few small stations transmitting with a low power of about 3 watts, but I have not heard any of them myself. Radio Seaside is one of them, operating once a month on 6270 or 6278 kHz. Their address is P.O. Box 1050, N-6401 Molde, Norway. Radio QRP is another station which has planned broadcasts on various frequencies. For the present, the power is only 1 watt, but in the near future the power will be increased to 80 watts PEP, (equal to 20 watts output power.) The station address is unknown. Both of these stations would operate from Sweden.

Another Scandinavian country with a lot of pirates is Finland. Too bad, I can't copy any of these stations here in Sweden, as I live in the Southern part. The strongest one, and the most famous one, is Radio Sylvania International. They have been off the air for a long time, but they have now been heard again on 6200, operating with a power of 100 watts. I can't understand why the Finnish stations are not received here, as I can receive a lot of English stations which only have a power around 15 watts and most Finnish stations are on the air with a power around 40 watts. Well, anyway, the programmes from these pirates are often not too professional, many stations make a lot of QSOs etc. These stations are not popular, but there are also some music stations, such as: Radio Bambino, Radio Royals, and Swine Radio. The only pirate which has been received here in Southern Sweden, is Radio Royals, and that was last Autumn.

In Norway, there are also a few stations active on Short Wave, with low power. Some of them can also be heard via the Dutch medium-wave pirates, transmitting with high power, on weekend nights. For more information about Norwegian pirates you can write to: RDXL, P.O. Box 1050 in Molde, Norway.

If you have any questions about Scandinavian pirates, you can write to me, C/o FRJ. Good DX and Fight for Free Radio in Scandinavia, (we really need it!)

Next issue we will have an article on free radio in Finland, written by someone who is actively involved in the pirate scene in that country.

OFFSHORE

Well the Offshore Radio News is still pretty thin on the ground, but here's what we do have: Radio Caroline should be back by Christmas! Nicky Horne a DJ on London IBA station Capital Radio had this to say on Thames TV's "Thames News": "Tough talking in the private world of pirate radio has resulted in the premature sinking of Radio Amanda, and the rebirth, yet again, of Radio Caroline. As we told you exclusively in 'Music News' last month, two London businessmen were planning to launch a new pirate radio and TV station, off the Essex coast. Due to start in November, Radio Amanda would have offered direct competition to a reborn Caroline. But now I understand that talks have taken place between Caroline and Amanda's backers. The result is the amalgamation of the two stations. The latest Radio Caroline, the fourth with that name, is due to go on the air in eight weeks time, from a new ship, a freighter, four times the size of the sunken 'Mi Amigo'. As we said when Caroline sank in March, her sinking was unlikely to be the end of Britain's first pirate radio station." ("Thames News" 29th September 1980.) Before that, however, Nicky Horne presented a two-hour tribute to Radio Caroline. This was on Capital Radio, 194 metres & 95.8 MHz VHF. The show was on 15th August 1980, from 9 to 11pm. The first hour was non-stop excerpts from 16 years of Caroline (interrupted only for Capital's adverts). The first hour was called "Adios Mi Amigo" and the second hour was a collection of listeners' favourite Caroline records. It was a great programme, well done Mr Horne! Well, there isn't much more information about at present, we'll keep you informed if any news does reach us. Meanwhile, the Caroline Roadshow continues with DJs Robb Eden, Brian Martin and Tom Anderson. Dates are as follows: Fri 10th Oct, Assembly Hall, Tunbridge Wells with special Heavy Metal guests 'Tygers of Pan Tang'; Fri 17th Oct, Chancellor Hall, Chelmsford, Essex; Sat 18th Oct, Town Hall, Haverhill, Suffolk; Fri 24th Oct at Talk of the East, Lowestoft, Suffolk; Sat 25th Oct, Rhodes Hall, Bishops Cleeve, Herts; Thurs 30th Oct, Cinderella's, Ipswich, Suffolk. There are licensed bars at all Caroline Roadshow venues and a variety of Radio Caroline material is usually on sale. Doors open at 8.00pm and admission for all venues is £2.00. For up-to-date Roadshow News, buy the New Musical Express, 25p every Thursday from your newsagent!

CB PAGE

Firstly, I must say that we haven't yet obtained a copy of the Government's 'Open Channel' booklet, so we cannot really make any comment about it. Secondly, we are at the moment looking for someone to do this Citizen's Band page in each issue of FRJ. So, if you are into CB and would like to be our new CB reporter, just write in and let us know. All that is involved is that you send us the news and information (either typed or handwritten, it doesn't really matter which), well in advance of publication dates, and we do the page layout here.

"BREAKER" is a new Citizen's Band magazine, published by Link House Publications. It started as a series of CB features in "CUSTOM CAR" magazine, and because of the massive response, it was decided to bring out a new magazine, dedicated entirely to this form of two-way radio. Issue one of "Breaker" was in the newsagents in mid-August, and cost 80p for 68 pages, complete with glossy covers. Inside, readers were informed that "Breaker" was to be a regular quarterly publication, providing a reasonable response was obtained from the first issue.

Although very professional, I thought that much of the graphical work in "Breaker" was unnecessary. I'm sure most CB enthusiasts would rather read more feature articles, than look at whole-page cartoons and double-page photo spreads of car accidents which may have been prevented by CB. Having said that, I appreciate that it was their first issue and written material may have been hard to get hold of. Now on to the favourable points: The phot-article of the Trafalgar Square rally was excellent, as was "Low Down" - a general round-up of CB news. On the whole, a very very good publication and I particularly enjoyed reading the double-page spread of CB cuttings. I have already placed my order for "Breaker" no. 2, and advise you to do the same. We wish Richard Nichols & all at "Breaker" best

73s!



**CITIZENS BAND RALLY.
TRAFALGAR SQUARE.
6th July 1980.**

On Sunday 6th July 1980, a crowd of several thousand people converged upon Trafalgar Square in London, in a peaceful demonstration in favour of Citizens Band two-way radio communication. Pro-CB organisations from all over the country were represented, and hundreds of unaffiliated individuals were also there to demonstrate the strong public feeling that the introduction of CB could only be beneficial to society. The Trafalgar Square rally was largely successful, and this was mainly due to a fantastic amount of advance publicity. Seeing as we won't be having the proposed 'Open Channel' for quite a while yet, similar demonstrations of opinion will inevitably follow in many of our major cities. We will of course bring you advance warning of such events whenever we can. The London rally was featured on the Television news on the Sunday evening, and was also reported in the national and local press, the following day.

"BANDSTAND" is a monthly CB magazine and includes some excellent articles, as well as newspaper cuttings and notes from Parliamentary debates. For your copy of this publication, just send a cheque or postal order for 37p (includes postage), payable to "Bandstand" to:- Bandstand, BM Bandstand, London, WC1V 6XX.

RADIO 242 SCOTLAND

Free Radio in Scotland started on 31 December 1965 from an old Irish lightship, the Comet, anchored in International waters off the coast of Scotland. Three sites were used, first in the East off Dunbar. The signal in Edinburgh was good, but the further west you lived, the worse the signal became. At the end of April 1966, the Comet lifted anchor and started on a 1000 mile journey which took her right round the North of Scotland. Broadcasting all the way, the Comet had to stay in International waters for the whole of the journey, thus making it almost twice as long as it could have been.

The new anchorage was off Troon, Ayrshire, greatly improving the signal in the West. The Comet was, in fact, anchored in territorial waters, and a court case took place at Ayr Sheriff Court on 13 March 1967.

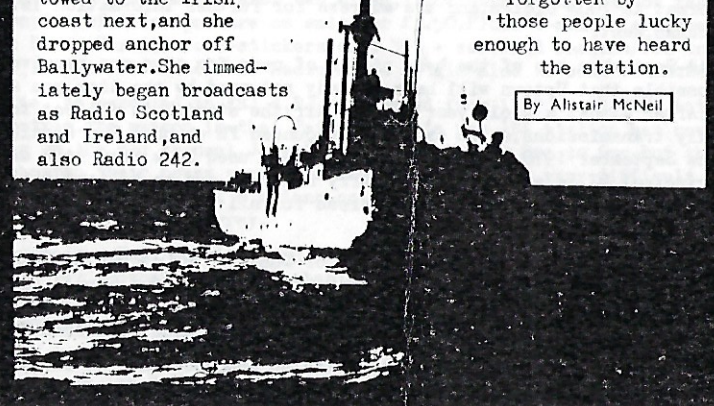
The Comet was towed to the Irish coast next, and she dropped anchor off Ballywater. She immediately began broadcasts as Radio Scotland and Ireland, and also Radio 242.

After returning to their original anchorage, and resuming broadcasts on 8 May 1967, the station was forced off the air on 14 August 1967 due to the passing of M.O.A.

A few months after the enforced closure of Radio Scotland, station manager/owner Tommy Shields died, it is said, of a broken heart.

DJs who broadcast Radio Scotland include Tony Allan, Alan Elack, Stuart Henry, Jack MacLaughlan, Stevi Merike, Richard Park, Tommy Shields and Garry Marshall. Radio Scotland was the only offshore station ever to broadcast from Scotland, to Scotland, and will never be forgotten by those people lucky enough to have heard the station.

By Alistair McNeil



Scottish Landbased Pirate News.

Following the merger of Thistle Radio and Radio Free City, they have since parted company. Thistle Radio have changed their name to Radio Woodstock and have joined forces with Radio Woodstock medium wave, who broadcast every day from 6.30 - 10.00am. Radio Free City has now joined the 7340 network, along with Radio Impact (1st Sunday), and Weekend Music Radio (2nd Sunday-). As yet there is no station on the 3rd Sunday, with Radio Free City on the 4th Sunday. If there is a 5th Sunday in a month, each station will do one hour. Woodstock are now 120 watts on 7315kHz some Sundays, from 9am to 2pm BST. The broadcasts are made from the Falkirk area and reception in most parts of the UK is reportedly very good. Well, that's about all the Scottish news for now, there will be another report in our next issue.

SMALL ADS.....

WANTED: Short Wave tx for 12v operation. Send full details to SWTX, c/o FRJ, 7 Holly Park Rd, London W7 1LA.

WANTED: Nigel Turner's book, "Community Radio in Britain - a Practical Introduction" £1.50 for good copy. £2 for issue 1 of Caroline Newsletter and 75p for Free Broadcasting 7. Write before sending, to the editor, FRJ, etc.

RADIO BRIEF mag has the latest news of Del Mare Caroline, Nova, Veronica and ILR. Latest issue has R. Dublin feature and an Offshore competition. For your copy of RB no. 18, send 40p + sae or 50p all inclusive, to RB, 8 Skardu Rd, Cricklewood, London NW2 3ER. (Cheques/POs payable K. Koumi)

Free Radio Journal no. 6 will be on sale in two months time, 20p + post or 2 IRCs.

Thameside Radio. (see also special feature, elsewhere in this issue.) Thameside staged an outside broadcast recently, from a spot near Kew Bridge. It was attended by many listeners, and various telephone boxes around the area were set ringing, with prizes for the first Thameside listener to answer each one! A new feature of the programmes is the "Lonely Hearts Spot". Listeners wishing to make new friends write in with personal details and are given a Thameside box number. This has only just started, so we can't say whether it has been successful or not. The station would also like any listeners who are starting at a new University or College to contact them. They hope to establish Thameside clubs in Universities up and down the country. There's also a new competition, to design new posters for Thameside, and to write slogans for Dave the Birdman and Alex. On Sunday 5th October, Bob Edwards' "Desert Island Discs" were presented by Alex. Bob's choice if he was only allowed to keep one record: "Stairway to Heaven" by Led Zeppelin. All letters and competition entries etc. should be sent to: Thameside Radio, 1 Grosvenor Parade, London W5.

Radio Liberty. After less than a year on the air, Liberty has now ceased broadcasting. Transmissions were on 90.4 MHz FM on the first Sunday of each month. It is unclear as to whether the station will return, because the main reason for the shutdown was that there was very little response from listeners.

Radio Invicta. Sunday 5th October saw the return to Radio Invicta of Roger Tate. It was many months since he had been on the station, because of his involvement with Radio Liberty. Invicta is now on each week from 12 noon to 4pm with soul, disco and jazz-funk music. The frequency is 92.4MHz FM, and the broadcasts are often in stereo. Transmitters are swapped during the broadcasts, but not many people notice as there is only around five seconds or so of dead air. In December, Radio Invicta will celebrate ten years of broadcasting a soul service to London. Listeners should take note of the new station mailing address: 8 Southampton Row, London WC1.

Radio Telstar South. Sorry, no news of the raid yet, we'll report it as soon as we get it! They seem to have a new transmitter, because we heard RTS on 92.8MHz FM on Sunday 5th October 1980. Format is 100% oldies, and the address for further information is: 51 BR4 9BN, West Wickham, Kent.

Uptown Radio. In mid-September, one of the best pieces of news for ages was received. In fact, it is quite possible that Uptown will have already returned by the time you are reading this issue. After almost a whole year off the air, the station is all set to resume regular weekly transmissions, on an as yet unannounced FM channel. The station has been going since September 1978 and channels previously used have been 94.4 and 92.4 MHz VHF. The principal DJ is ex-Skyport man Terry Anderson, and we believe that Robin Lindsay may be rejoining the station. The address for all information is 134 Eastworth Road, Chertsey, Surrey.

London FM. This was received for most of the evening of Sunday 5th October, on 94.0 MHz. The signal was very strong in this part of London, and we think (and hope!), that it was a test broadcast, prior to the return of Uptown Radio. The test was of music, with occasional announcements, "This is a test transmission being made by London FM".

Unidentified Test. A non-stop music test broadcast, with no announcements at all, was heard on 5th October, around 92.8FM, after Telstar South had gone off the air. It may or may not have been Radio North Kent testing their new 100 watt transmitter. This remains to be seen, and further details will appear in FRJ 6. RNK address for details is: 62 Westgate Road, South Norwood, London, SE25 4LZ.

Radio Free London. RFL is now broadcasting an incredible total of fifteen (and sometimes more) hours each and every Sunday! The frequency used is 92MHz FM, and the signal tends to vary during the day. Programmes consist largely of all sorts of rock music, and there is also local news. All correspondence should be sent to RFL, 148 George Lane, Lewisham, London SE 13.

West London Radio. WLR hasn't been heard here for a number of weeks now, and the station may well have closed down, at least for the time being. They used to be on the air from 6pm to 10pm, every Sunday night on 94.4MHz FM, but the channel has been blank at these

times for many Sundays. WLR can be contacted at the following mailing address: 14 Sealand Walk, Yeading Green Estate, Northolt, Middlesex.

Bromley Sound. This station seem to have changed from regular weekly broadcasting, to now-and-again transmissions on 94MHz FM. It is possible that the station will soon be using a new name, because Bromley Sound has a local sound, and they do in fact cover the whole of London! The station is staffed by the old Radio Jackie FM crew, and has a very professional on-air sound. Broadcasts were from 2pm until 8pm and the address is Bromley Sound, BR4 ODB 16, West Wickham, Kent.

Radio Veronica. The old MW North London Radio crew still transmit as Veronica from time to time. The frequency is 96.3 MHz VHF, and programme times are 2pm until 8pm. We have no official information, but the mailing address is probably the same as the old NLR, ie 193 Cuckoo Hall Lane, Edmonton, London N9.

D.D.P. Radio. This oddly-named pirate has suspended transmissions at the time of writing, but will be back on the air in a few weeks time. Since FRJ 4, they have changed their broadcasting schedule. The programmes are still aired on Friday nights, but they have been brought forward by half an hour. The schedule when they return will be 6.30pm to 8.30pm on 92.4MHz FM. The broadcasts are audible in Surrey and North West London. You can write for details to: DDP, 68 Claygate Lane, Hinchleywood, Esher, Surrey.

Lea Valley Radio. LVR is an occasional station, which plays all kinds of music in the North London area. Transmissions are on a channel of 90.4MHz FM, and run from 3pm until 6pm. Address: 26 Maldon Road, Edmonton, London N9.

MW NEWS Just a short round-up this issue, because so many other things must be included. Next issue will contain a more detailed report of the medium-wave activity around the country.

Radio Floss. Floss can now be heard in North West London, every Sunday from 11am until 5pm. They are on 222m 1350kHz and will soon be cutting back on broadcasting hours, due to the winter atmospheric conditions, which increase foreign interference in the late afternoons. Stickers are available by sending an s.a.e. and information sheets also. On Sunday 21st September 1980, a special show was aired, to celebrate one year of regular broadcasts. Cassette copies of this show are on sale for £3.50, Floss T-shirts are also £3.50, and large-size Radio Caroline car-stickers cost 35p + s.a.e. Send cheques/POs to L.A.R.C., BM-Box 539, London WC1. Letters to Radio Floss should also be sent to BM-Box 539.

Radio Jackie. As reported in FRJ 4, RJ have moved from 1332 to 1323kHz, both channels being 227metres. The reason is that Peterborough's new IBA station has now commenced programming on the old channel. Jackie's schedule is now 8am to 6pm, but they will also probably shorten their hours very soon. Reception has been very difficult here in recent months, because of Continental stations on adjacent channels. You can write to Jackie at Radio Jackie, West Molesey, Surrey.

Radio City. Rock n Roll continues on Sunday afternoons with Radio City from 12 noon to 4pm. They are yet another station probably reducing their schedule soon for the winter months. Channel is 1260kHz 238metres MW, and correspondence should be sent to 17 Farndale Avenue, London N13.

New Station. In early September, we received a letter from ABC Radio, the now-inactive short-wave pirate. Ian Walker said in the letter, that he and Richard Staines are going to put out a London only medium-wave show. It should start any Sunday now, at 11am, and the channel to be used is 242metres 1241kHz. We were not told the station name, but it seems unlikely that they will use ABC.

Sunshine Radio. Was heard in Kent on 220metres on August Bank Holiday Monday. Two DJs presented music programmes from 9 to 11.30am BST, and announced a Dutch address.

Kent North Sounds. Occasional station in the Kent area on 237metres. Programmes usually commence at 12 noon and closedown is at 2pm. No address known.

Meanwood Radio. Not on MW, but a late addition to FM-News. Reported by our old friend, Jack Milner in Halifax. Crazy station run by two guys on 103MHz FM. They never play a complete record, but its all stopping and starting! More info next time.